

PATENT/Docket No. 01038/2/US
Serial No. 10/626,374

II. AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims to read as follows, with underlining used to indicate insertion and ~~strikeout~~ used to indicate deletion:

Claim 1 (original) A method for preparing a coated solid dosage form comprising the steps of:

(a) applying a first coat of a coating solution to a solid dosage form, the coating solution comprising a water-insoluble polymer and a water-soluble pore former, the solid dosage form having an active agent dispersed therein;

(b) curing the solid dosage form coated in step (a); and

(c) applying a second coat of the coating solution to the solid dosage form.

Claim 2 (original) The method of claim 1, wherein applying the first coat of the coating solution to the solid dosage form in step (a) results in a percent weight gain of about 0.5% to about 3%.

Claim 3 (original) The method of claim 1, wherein the curing step is performed at a temperature above a glass transition temperature for the water-insoluble polymer, for a sufficient amount of time to cure the coated solid dosage form.

Claim 4 (original) The method of claim 3, wherein the curing step is completed in less than about 30 minutes.

Claim 5 (original) The method of claim 3, wherein the curing step is performed at a bed temperature of at least about 70°C for at least about 15 minutes.

Claim 6 (currently amended) The method of claim 1 wherein the water-insoluble polymer is selected from the group consisting essentially of cellulose esters, mono-, di- and triacylates, cellulose acetate, cellulose diacetate, cellulose triacetate, cellulose propionate, cellulose acetate butyrate, cellulose acetate propionate, cellulose

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tripropionate, ethylcellulose, nylons, polycarbonates, poly(dialkylsiloxanes), poly(methacrylic acid) esters, poly(acrylic acid) esters, poly(phenylene oxides), poly(vinyl alcohols), aromatic nitrogen-containing polymers, polymeric epoxides, regenerated cellulose, membrane-forming materials suitable for use in reverse osmosis or dialysis application, agar acetate, amylose triacetate, beta glucan acetate, acetaldehyde dimethyl acetate, cellulose acetate methyl carbamate, cellulose acetate phthalate, cellulose acetate succinate, cellulose acetate dimethylamino acetate, cellulose acetate ethyl carbonate, cellulose acetate chloroacetate, cellulose acetate ethyl oxalate, cellulose acetate propionate, poly(vinylmethylether) copolymers, cellulose acetate butyl sulfonate, cellulose acetate octate, cellulose acetate laurate, cellulose acetate p-toluene sulfonate, triacetate of locust gum bean, hydroxylated ethylene-vinyl acetate, cellulose acetate butyrate, wax or wax-like substances, fatty alcohols, shellac, zein, hydrogenated vegetable oils, Surelease® SURELEASE® E-7-19010 aqueous ethylcellulose dispersion, and any combination thereof.

Claim 7 (original) The method of claim 1 wherein the water-insoluble polymer is ethylcellulose.

Claim 8 (currently amended) The method of claim 1 wherein the water-soluble pore former is selected from the group consisting essentially of magnesium sulfate, magnesium chloride, magnesium succinate, citric acid, lithium chloride, lithium sulfate, lithium carbonate, sodium carbonate, sodium chloride, sodium bromide, sodium sulfate, sodium acetate, sodium citrate, calcium chloride, calcium bicarbonate, calcium lactate, potassium chloride, potassium sulfate, potassium phosphate, cellulose ethers, polyvinylpyrrolidone, cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyethylene oxide, water-soluble polydextrose, pullulan, dextran, sucrose, glucose, fructose, mannitol, lactose, mannose, galactose, and sorbitol, Opadry® and any combination thereof.

Claim 9 (original) The method of claim 1 wherein the water-soluble pore former is hydroxypropyl methylcellulose.

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Claim 10 (original) The method of claim 1 wherein the solid dosage form is selected from the group consisting of a tablet, powder, granule, nonpareil and capsule.

Claim 11 (original) The method of claim 1, wherein the solid dosage form is a tablet.

Claim 12 (original) The method of claim 1 wherein the active agent is selected from the group consisting of pramipexole and clindamycin.

Claim 13 (original) The method of claim 1, further comprising a step of curing the solid dosage form after applying the second coat in step (c).

Claim 14 (original) The method of claim 1, wherein the water-soluble pore former is present in the coating in an amount that promotes extended release of the active agent from the coated solid dosage form.

Claim 15 (original) The method of claim 14, wherein the water soluble pore former is about 10% by weight to about 60% by weight of the coating solution.

Claim 16 (original) A coated solid dosage form produced according to the method of claim 1.